

APPLICATION
FOR
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR TREATING
INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY EXPRESS MAIL

Express Mail Label No. EV 321179427 US

December 1, 2003
Date of Deposit

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR TREATING INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/430,278, filed December 2, 2002.

TECHNICAL FIELD

10 The invention relates to methods and materials involved in treating inflammatory conditions.

BACKGROUND

15 Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune, inflammatory condition that affects peripheral joints. Collagen-induced arthritis animal models have helped define genes related to RA conditions. A major histocompatibility complex (MHC) class II gene (Aq in mouse) important for the initiation and maintenance of RA conditions has been identified. This gene functionally corresponds to the HLA-DR gene DR*0401 in humans, suggesting that T cell mediated autoimmune recognition of joint specific antigens is involved in the disease.

20 Genes in regions outside the MHC also have been found to be important for the initiation and maintenance of RA conditions. One of these gene regions is located on chromosome 2 in mouse and contains a gene coding for the complement factor C5. One of the active components of C5 is C5a, which is released during complement binding to immunocomplexes. The release of C5a triggers several different pathways that lead to rheumatoid inflammation. C5a produced locally in an inflammatory joint can bind to receptors on macrophages and neutrophilic
25 granulocytes, leading to infiltration of inflammatory cells into joints. C5 also plays a central role in complement-mediated processes such as sepsis, myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury, adult respiratory distress syndrome, nephritis, and graft rejection, as well as complement-mediated inflammatory conditions such as rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, arteriosclerosis, and vasculitis.

SUMMARY

The invention relates to methods and materials for treating inflammatory conditions such as sepsis, myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury, adult respiratory distress syndrome, nephritis, graft rejection, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, arteriosclerosis, and vasculitis in a mammal. Specifically, the invention provides polypeptides, isolated nucleic acids, host cells, and methods for treating inflammatory conditions.

Polypeptides of the invention can be immunogenic. In one aspect, the invention provides immunogenic polypeptides that contain both self and non-self amino acid segments. For example, the invention provides a polypeptide that contains a self C5a amino acid segment and one or more non-self T cell epitopes. In another aspect, the invention provides isolated nucleic acids that encode immunogenic polypeptides suitable for treating a mammal with an inflammatory condition. In addition, the invention provides host cells containing isolated nucleic acids encoding polypeptides provided herein. Such host cells can be used to produce large amounts of the encoded polypeptides, for example.

In one aspect, the invention features a composition containing a polypeptide, wherein the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, and wherein the length of the non-self segment is less than 350 amino acids (e.g., less than 300 amino acids, less than 250 amino acids, or less than 200 amino acids). Administration of the polypeptide to a mammal can induce an anti-C5 response in the mammal, and the genome of the mammal can include a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The non-self amino acid segment can be a bacterial amino acid segment (e.g., an MBP amino acid segment). The non-self amino acid segment can be a C5 amino acid segment. The non-self C5 amino acid segment can be non-naturally occurring. The non-self C5 amino acid segment can contain at least two T cell epitopes. The non-self amino acid segment can be a vertebrate (e.g., mammalian) C5 amino acid segment. The non-self vertebrate C5 amino acid segment can contain at least two T cell epitopes. The non-self amino acid segment can be a viral amino acid segment or a fungal amino acid segment.

The invention also features a method for treating a mammal (e.g., a human) having an inflammatory condition. The method can include administering a polypeptide to the mammal such that the polypeptide induces an anti-C5 response in the mammal, the polypeptide containing a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, where the genome of the

mammal contains a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The inflammatory condition can be sepsis, myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury, adult respiratory distress syndrome, nephritis, graft rejection, rheumatoid arthritis, asthma, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, arteriosclerosis, and/or vasculitis. The polypeptide can be MBP-C5a. The self C5 amino acid segment can contain a portion of a C5a sequence. The non-self amino acid segment can contain a portion of a C5 sequence. The non-self amino acid segment can be viral, bacterial, fungal, mammalian, and/or non-naturally occurring. The non-self amino acid segment can contain at least two T cell epitopes.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition containing a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self C5 amino acid segment. Administration of the polypeptide to a mammal can induce an anti-C5 response in the mammal, and the genome of the mammal can contain a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The non-self C5 amino acid segment can be non-naturally occurring. The non-self C5 amino acid segment can contain at least two T cell epitopes.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition containing a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self vertebrate amino acid segment. Administration of the polypeptide to a mammal can induce an anti-C5 response in the mammal, and the genome of the mammal can contain a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The non-self vertebrate amino acid segment can be a mammalian amino acid segment. The non-self vertebrate amino acid segment can contain at least two T cell epitopes.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition containing a polypeptide that includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, wherein the length of the non-self amino acid segment is less than 350 (e.g., less than 300, less than 250, or less than 200) amino acid residues. Administration of the polypeptide to a mammal can induce an anti-C5 response in the mammal, and the genome of the mammal can contain a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The non-self amino acid segment can be viral, bacterial, fungal, mammalian, and/or non-naturally occurring. The non-self mammalian amino acid segment can contain at least two T cell epitopes.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition containing a polypeptide and an adjuvant, wherein the polypeptide contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a bacterial amino acid segment. The bacterial amino acid segment can be MBP.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition containing a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a fungal amino acid segment.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition containing a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a viral amino acid segment.

5 In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide that contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self C5 amino acid segment.

In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide that contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self vertebrate amino acid segment.

10 In yet another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide that contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, the length of the non-self amino acid segment being less than 360 (e.g., less than 300, less than 250, or less than 200) amino acid residues.

15 In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide that contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a bacterial amino acid segment, wherein the polypeptide lacks a factor Xa cleavage site between the C5 amino acid segment and the bacterial amino acid segment. The non-self bacterial amino acid segment can be MBP.

In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide that contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a fungal amino acid segment.

20 In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide that contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a viral amino acid segment.

25 Another aspect of the invention features a host cell containing (1) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self C5 amino acid segment; (2) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self vertebrate amino acid segment; (3) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, the length of the non-self amino acid segment being less than 350 (e.g., less than 300, less than 250, or less than 200) amino acid residues; (4) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self bacterial amino acid segment; 30 (5) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self fungal amino acid segment; and/or (6) an isolated nucleic

acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide having a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self viral amino acid segment. The host cell can express the polypeptide.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition for administration to a mammal. The composition can contain a polypeptide, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self C5 amino acid segment. Administration of the polypeptide to a mammal can induce an anti-C5 response in the mammal, wherein the genome of the mammal contains a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The non-self C5 amino acid segment can be non-naturally occurring. The non-self C5 amino acid segment can contain at least two T cell epitopes.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition for administration to a mammal, the composition containing a polypeptide, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self vertebrate amino acid segment. Administration of the polypeptide to a mammal can induce an anti-C5 response in the mammal, wherein the genome of the mammal contains a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The non-self vertebrate amino acid segment can be a mammalian amino acid segment. The non-self vertebrate amino acid segment can include at least two T cell epitopes.

In yet another aspect, the invention features a composition for administration to a mammal. The composition can contain a polypeptide, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, wherein the length of the non-self amino acid segment is less than 350 (e.g., less than 300, less than 250, or less than 200) amino acid residues. Administration of the polypeptide to a mammal can induce an anti-C5 response in the mammal, wherein the genome of the mammal contains a nucleic acid that encodes the self C5 amino acid segment. The non-self amino acid segment can be viral, bacterial, fungal, or mammalian. The non-self amino acid segment can be non-naturally occurring. The non-self mammalian amino acid segment can include at least two T cell epitopes.

In another aspect, the invention features a composition for administration to a mammal, the composition containing a polypeptide and an adjuvant, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a bacterial amino acid segment (e.g., MBP).

In another aspect, the invention features a composition for administration to a mammal, the composition containing a polypeptide, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide

includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a fungal amino acid segment.

The invention also features a composition for administration to a mammal, the composition containing a polypeptide, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a viral amino acid segment.

5 In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid, wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, and wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self C5 amino acid segment.

10 The invention also features an isolated nucleic acid, wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, and wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self vertebrate amino acid segment.

15 In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid, wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, and wherein the length of the non-self amino acid segment is less than 350 (e.g., less than 300, less than 250, or less than 200) amino acid residues.

20 In still another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid, wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a bacterial amino acid segment, and wherein the polypeptide lacks a factor Xa cleavage site between the C5 amino acid segment and the bacterial amino acid segment. The bacterial amino acid segment can be MBP.

25 In another aspect, the invention features an isolated nucleic acid, wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, and wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a fungal amino acid segment.

The invention also features an isolated nucleic acid, wherein the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, and wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a viral amino acid segment.

30 The invention also features a host cell containing (1) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with

respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a C5 amino acid segment and a non-self C5 amino acid segment; (2) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self vertebrate amino acid segment; (3) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, the length of the non-self amino acid segment being less than 350 (e.g., less than 300, less than 250 , or less than 200) amino acid residues; (4) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self bacterial amino acid segment; (5) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self fungal amino acid segment; and/or (6) an isolated nucleic acid, where the isolated nucleic acid encodes a polypeptide for administration to a mammal, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide includes a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self viral amino acid segment. The host cell can express the polypeptide.

In yet another aspect, the invention features a composition for administration to a mammal. The composition can contain a polypeptide, wherein with respect to the mammal the polypeptide contains a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment, and wherein the self C5 amino acid segment is at least 90 percent identical to a C5 sequence from the mammal.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention pertains. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, suitable methods and materials are described below. All publications, patent applications, patents, and other references mentioned herein are incorporated by reference in their entirety. In case of conflict, the present specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following drawings and detailed description, and from the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

5 Figure 1 is a depiction of a mouse pro-C5 DNA sequence (SEQ ID NO:1).

Figure 2 is a depiction of the amino acid sequence of mouse pro-C5 including the signal peptide (SEQ ID NO:2).

Figure 3 is a diagram depicting a nucleic acid vector designed to express a fusion polypeptide containing maltose binding protein (MBP) and mouse C5a.

10 Figure 4 is the nucleic acid sequence of a MBP-C5a PCR product (SEQ ID NO:3).

Figure 5 is the amino acid sequence of a MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:4).

Figure 6 is a graph plotting the incidence of collagen-induced arthritis in control mice (open diamonds) and in mice vaccinated with a MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide (filled circles). *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.005$.

15 Figure 7 is a graph plotting the mean arthritis score for collagen-induced arthritis in control mice (open circles) and in mice vaccinated with a MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide (filled circles). *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$; ***, $p < 0.005$.

Figure 8 is a graph plotting the mean maximum arthritis score for collagen-induced arthritis in control mice and in mice vaccinated with a MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide. **, $p < 0.01$.

20 Figure 9 is a graph plotting the area under the curve for arthritis score data obtained from mice injected with collagen and then treated with PBC (control) or a MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide. ***, $p < 0.005$.

Figure 10 is a graph plotting the percent incidence of chronic collagen-induced arthritis in control mice (filled circles) and in mice vaccinated with a MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide (open diamonds). *, $p < 0.05$; **, $p < 0.01$.

25 Figure 11 is a graph plotting the mean score for chronic collagen-induced arthritis in control mice (filled circles) and in mice vaccinated with a MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide (open circles). *, $p < 0.05$.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The invention provides methods and materials for treating inflammatory conditions. The term “inflammatory condition” as used herein refers to a disease, disease state, syndrome, or other condition resulting in inflammation. For example, rheumatoid arthritis and asthma are inflammatory conditions. Other examples of inflammatory conditions include, without limitation, sepsis, myocardial ischemia/reperfusion injury, adult respiratory distress syndrome, nephritis, graft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, arteriosclerosis, and vasculitis. The invention provides polypeptides, isolated nucleic acids, host cells, and methods for inducing an antibody response in a mammal against an antigen such as C5 or C5a. For example, the methods and materials described herein can be used to reduce the effects of C5a in a mammal by reducing the amount of total and/or receptor bound C5a.

Polypeptides

The invention provides polypeptides that can be used to treat an inflammatory condition. Such polypeptides can be immunogenic. An “immunogenic” polypeptide is any polypeptide that effectively induces an antibody response in a mammal. For example, an immunogenic polypeptide can be a polypeptide that effectively induces the production of an anti-self C5 antibody in a mammal.

Polypeptides of the invention can contain at least one amino acid segment that would be considered non-self to the particular mammal receiving the polypeptide. For example, a polypeptide that induces production of an anti-self C5 antibody can contain a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment (e.g., a non-self C5 amino acid segment). The self C5 amino acid segment can confer the specificity of the anti-self C5 antibody response, and the non-self amino acid segment can enhance the immunogenicity of the polypeptide. The non-self amino acid segment (e.g., a non-self C5 amino acid segment) can contain at least two T cell epitopes. Alternatively, the non-self amino acid segment can stabilize an immunogenic polypeptide such that the specific anti-self C5 antibody response is induced. The self C5 amino acid segment of a polypeptide can be a portion of C5 that directly interacts with a C5a receptor. Examples of such self C5 amino acid segments include, without limitation, C5a or fragments of C5a. Additionally, the self C5 amino acid segment of a polypeptide can be a portion of C5 that indirectly influences the interaction of C5a with a C5a receptor. For example, a polypeptide

containing the C5 convertase recognition sequence of C5 can induce the production of antibodies that bind to the C5 convertase recognition sequence of C5, thereby inhibiting the conversion of C5 to C5a by C5 convertase.

5 The term “amino acid segment” as used herein refers to a contiguous stretch of amino acids within a polypeptide. For example, the amino acid residues 30 to 40 within a 100 amino acid polypeptide would be considered an amino acid segment. An amino acid segment can be any length greater than eight amino acid residues (e.g., greater than about nine, ten, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 500, 1000, or more amino acid residues). Thus, an amino acid segment can be C5, the entire C5a region of C5, or a portion of C5a. In some embodiments, an amino acid segment can have a length less than 1000 amino acid residues (e.g., less than 500, 10 less than 400, less than 350, less than 300, less than 200, or less than 100 amino acid residues). In other embodiments, an amino acid segment can have a length from about 20 to about 200 amino acid residues (e.g., about 30 to about 180 amino acid residues, or about 40 to about 150 amino acid residues).

15 The term “self” as used herein with respect to an amino acid segment and a particular mammal generally refers to any amino acid segment that the particular mammal possesses endogenously. If an amino acid segment is derived from a member of one species and introduced into another member of the same species that endogenously possesses the amino acid segment, then that particular amino acid segment is considered a self amino acid segment. For 20 example, a C5 amino acid segment derived from a mouse is a self C5 amino acid segment when introduced into that same mouse, a genetically identical mouse, or a non-genetically identical mouse that endogenously possesses the same amino acid segment.

25 The term “non-self” as used herein with respect to an amino acid segment and a particular mammal generally refers to any amino acid segment that the particular mammal does not possess endogenously. If an amino acid segment is derived from a member of a first species and introduced into a member of a second species that does not endogenously possess the amino acid segment, then that particular amino acid segment can be considered a non-self amino acid segment. For example, a C5 amino acid segment derived from a mouse can be considered a non-self C5 amino acid segment when introduced into a human. In another example, if a polypeptide 30 contains a C5a amino acid segment from a mouse and a C5b amino acid segment from a human, and that polypeptide is introduced into a mouse, then the C5a amino acid segment can be

considered a self C5a amino acid segment and the C5b amino acid segment can be considered a non-self C5b amino acid segment. Alternatively, if the same polypeptide is introduced into a human, the C5a amino acid segment can be considered a non-self C5a amino acid segment and the C5b amino acid segment can be considered a self C5b amino acid segment. If an amino acid segment from one member of a species is considered polymorphic to another member of the same species, then that amino acid segment can be considered a non-self amino acid segment to a member of the species not possessing that polymorphism. For example, if a C5 amino acid segment from a human having one type of polymorphism in the amino acid segment is introduced into a second human that does not have that particular type of polymorphism, the C5 amino acid segment can be considered a non-self amino acid segment to the second human. It also will be understood that cryptic T cell epitopes (i.e., self peptides that under normal conditions are not expressed on MHC molecules to the level required for recognition by T cells) can be considered non-self.

The non-self and self amino acid segments can be from either the same or different naturally-occurring polypeptides. For example, if a polypeptide contains a self amino acid segment from human C5, then the non-self amino acid segment can be from either the same type of polypeptide (e.g., rat C5) or a different type of polypeptide (e.g., rat albumin). In another example, a polypeptide can contain a self C5a amino acid segment and one or more non-self T cell epitopes provided by MBP. Further, an amino acid segment can be from any type of polypeptide including, without limitation, a bacterial polypeptide (e.g., MBP), a fungal polypeptide, a viral polypeptide, or a mammalian polypeptide.

The self segment or segments of the polypeptides provided herein typically are at least 90 percent identical (e.g., at least 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, or 99 percent identical) to a sequence from a polypeptide found in the mammal to which the polypeptide will be administered. In some embodiments, the self segment can be 100 percent identical to a sequence from a polypeptide found in the mammal to which the polypeptide will be administered. The invention thus provides polypeptides that contain an amino acid segment having (1) a length, and (2) a percent identity to a reference amino acid sequence (e.g., an amino acid sequence from a particular mammal) over that length. The invention also provides isolated nucleic acid molecules that contain a nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide that contains an amino acid segment having (1) a length, and (2) a percent identity to a mammal's amino acid sequence

over that length. Typically, the mammalian amino acid or nucleic acid sequence is referred to as a reference sequence, and the amino acid or nucleic acid sequence being compared to the mammalian sequence is referred to as the target sequence. For example, a mammal's sequence can be the reference sequence having the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2.

5 A length and percent identity over that length for any amino acid or nucleic acid sequence is determined as follows. First, an amino acid or nucleic acid sequence is compared to an amino acid or nucleic acid sequence from the mammal to which it will be administered using the BLAST 2 Sequences (B12seq) program from the stand-alone version of BLASTZ containing BLASTN version 2.0.14 and BLASTP version 2.0.14. This stand-alone version of BLASTZ can be obtained from Fish & Richardson's web site (World Wide Web at "fr" dot "com" slash
10 "blast"), the U.S. government's National Center for Biotechnology Information web site (World Wide Web at "ncbi" dot "nlm" dot "nih" dot "gov"), or the State University of New York at Old Westbury Library (QH 497.m6714). Instructions explaining how to use the B12seq program can be found in the readme file accompanying BLASTZ.

15 B12seq performs a comparison between two sequences using either the BLASTN or BLASTP algorithm. BLASTN is used to compare nucleic acid sequences, while BLASTP is used to compare amino acid sequences. To compare two nucleic acid sequences, the options are set as follows: -i is set to a file containing the first nucleic acid sequence to be compared (e.g., C:\seq1.txt); -j is set to a file containing the second nucleic acid sequence to be compared (e.g.,
20 C:\seq2.txt); -p is set to blastn; -o is set to any desired file name (e.g., C:\output.txt); -q is set to -1; -r is set to 2; and all other options are left at their default settings. For example, the following command can be used to generate an output file containing a comparison between two sequences: C:\B12seq -i c:\seq1.txt -j c:\seq2.txt -p blastn -o c:\output.txt -q -1 -r 2. To compare two amino acid sequences, the options of B12seq are set as follows: -i is set to a file containing
25 the first amino acid sequence to be compared (e.g., C:\seq1.txt); -j is set to a file containing the second amino acid sequence to be compared (e.g., C:\seq2.txt); -p is set to blastp; -o is set to any desired file name (e.g., C:\output.txt); and all other options are left at their default settings. For example, the following command can be used to generate an output file containing a comparison between two amino acid sequences: C:\B12seq -i c:\seq1.txt -j c:\seq2.txt -p blastp -o
30 c:\output.txt. If the target sequence shares homology with any portion of the mammalian sequence, then the designated output file will present those regions of homology as aligned

sequences. If the target sequence does not share homology with any portion of the mammalian sequence, then the designated output file will not present aligned sequences.

Once aligned, a length is determined by counting the number of consecutive nucleotides or amino acid residues from the target sequence presented in alignment with sequence from the mammalian sequence. A matched position is any position where an identical nucleotide or amino acid residue is presented in both the target and mammalian sequence. Gaps presented in the target sequence are not counted since gaps are not nucleotides or amino acid residues.

Likewise, gaps presented in the mammalian sequence are not counted since target sequence nucleotides or amino acid residues are counted, not nucleotides or amino acid residues from the mammalian sequence.

The percent identity over a determined length is determined by counting the number of matched positions over that length and dividing that number by the length followed by multiplying the resulting value by 100. For example, if (1) a 300 amino acid target sequence is compared to a reference sequence, (2) the BL2seq program presents 200 consecutive amino acids from the target sequence aligned with a region of the reference sequence, and (3) the number of matches over those 200 aligned amino acids is 180, then that 300 amino acid target sequence contains an amino acid segment that has a length of 200 and a percent identity over that length of 90 (i.e., $180 \div 200 * 100 = 90$).

It is noted that the percent sequence identity value is rounded to the nearest tenth. For example, 75.11, 75.12, 75.13, and 75.14 is rounded down to 75.1, while 75.15, 75.16, 75.17, 75.18, and 75.19 is rounded up to 75.2. It is also noted that the length value will always be an integer.

The non-self segment or segments of the polypeptides provided herein typically are less than 95 percent identical (e.g., less than 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 85, 80, 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, or 50 percent identical) to a sequence from a polypeptide found in the mammal to which the polypeptide will be administered.

Any method can be used to make a polypeptide including, for example, expression by prokaryotic systems, expression by eukaryotic systems, and chemical synthesis techniques. Any method can be used to purify a polypeptide including, without limitation, fractionation, centrifugation, and chromatography. For example, polypeptides containing maltose binding protein (MBP) can be purified using amylose affinity chromatography.

Nucleic acids

The invention provides isolated nucleic acids encoding polypeptides such as those described herein (e.g., polypeptides containing self and non-self amino acid segments). For example, a nucleic acid of the invention can encode a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2. Alternatively, a nucleic acid of the invention can encode a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence that contains a portion of the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2. In another embodiment, a nucleic acid provided herein can encode a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:4. An isolated nucleic acid also can encode a polypeptide containing a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment (e.g., a non-self C5 amino acid segment, or a non-self vertebrate, bacterial, fungal, or viral amino acid segment). The self segment encoded by the isolated nucleic acid can contain an amino acid segment (e.g., a C5 amino acid segment) with at least 90 percent identity (e.g., at least 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, or 99 percent identity, or 100 percent identity) to an amino acid sequence from a polypeptide found in the mammal to which the polypeptide will be administered. The non-self segment encoded by the isolated nucleic acid can contain an amino acid segment with less than 95 percent identity (e.g., less than 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 85, 80, 75, 70, 65, 60, 55, or 50 percent identity) to an amino acid sequence from a polypeptide found in the mammal to which the polypeptide will be administered.

The term “nucleic acid” as used herein encompasses both RNA and DNA, including cDNA, genomic DNA, and synthetic (e.g., chemically synthesized) DNA. The nucleic acid can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Where single-stranded, the nucleic acid can be the sense strand or the antisense strand. In addition, nucleic acid can be circular or linear.

The term “isolated” as used herein with reference to a nucleic acid refers to a naturally-occurring nucleic acid that is not immediately contiguous with one or both of the sequences with which it is immediately contiguous (one at the 5' end and one at the 3' end) in the naturally-occurring genome of the organism from which it is derived. For example, an isolated nucleic acid can be, without limitation, a recombinant DNA of any length, provided one of the nucleic acid sequences normally found immediately flanking that recombinant DNA in a naturally-occurring genome is removed or absent. Thus, an isolated nucleic acid includes, without limitation, a recombinant DNA that is independent of other sequences (e.g., a cDNA or a

genomic DNA fragment produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment), as well as recombinant DNA that is incorporated into a vector, an autonomously replicating plasmid, a virus (e.g., a retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus), or into the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote. In addition, an isolated nucleic acid can include a recombinant DNA that is part of a hybrid or fusion nucleic acid sequence.

The term “isolated” as used herein with reference to a nucleic acid also includes any non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid since non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid sequences are not found in nature and do not have immediately contiguous sequences in a naturally occurring genome. For example, a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid such as an engineered nucleic acid is considered to be an isolated nucleic acid. Engineered nucleic acid can be made using common molecular cloning or chemical nucleic acid synthesis techniques. Isolated non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can be independent of other sequences, or incorporated into a vector, an autonomously replicating plasmid, a virus (e.g., a retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus), or the genomic DNA of a prokaryote or eukaryote. In addition, a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can include a nucleic acid that is part of a hybrid or fusion nucleic acid sequence.

A nucleic acid existing among hundreds to millions of other nucleic acids within, for example, cDNA or genomic libraries, or gel slices containing a genomic DNA restriction digest is not to be considered an isolated nucleic acid.

The term “exogenous” as used herein with reference to a nucleic acid and a particular cell refers to any nucleic acid that does not originate from that particular cell as found in nature. Thus, any non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid is considered to be exogenous to a cell once introduced into the cell. It is important to note that a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid can contain nucleic acid sequences or fragments of nucleic acid sequences that are found in nature, provided the nucleic acid as a whole does not exist in nature. For example, a nucleic acid containing a genomic DNA sequence within an expression vector is a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid, and thus is exogenous to a cell once introduced into the cell since that nucleic acid as a whole (genomic DNA plus vector DNA) does not exist in nature. Thus, any vector, autonomously replicating plasmid, or virus (e.g., retrovirus, adenovirus, or herpes virus) that as a whole does not exist in nature is considered to be a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid. It follows that genomic DNA fragments produced by PCR or restriction endonuclease treatment as well as cDNAs are considered to be non-naturally-occurring nucleic acids since they exist as

separate molecules not found in nature. It also follows that any nucleic acid containing a promoter sequence and polypeptide-encoding sequence (e.g., cDNA or genomic DNA) in an arrangement not found in nature is a non-naturally-occurring nucleic acid.

5 A nucleic acid that is naturally occurring can be exogenous to a particular cell. For example, an entire chromosome isolated from a cell of person X is an exogenous nucleic acid with respect to a cell of person Y once that chromosome is introduced into Y's cell.

10 Isolated nucleic acids can be obtained using any method including, without limitation, common molecular cloning and chemical nucleic acid synthesis techniques. For example, PCR can be used to obtain an isolated nucleic acid containing a nucleic acid sequence having similarity to the sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1. PCR refers to a procedure or technique in which target nucleic acid is amplified in a manner similar to that described in U.S. Patent No. 4,683,195, and subsequent modifications of the procedure described therein. Generally, sequence information from the ends of the region of interest or beyond are used to design oligonucleotide primers that are identical or similar in sequence to opposite strands of a potential
15 template to be amplified. Using PCR, a nucleic acid sequence can be amplified from RNA or DNA. For example, a nucleic acid sequence can be isolated by PCR amplification from total cellular RNA, total genomic DNA, or cDNA, as well as from bacteriophage sequences, plasmid sequences, viral sequences, and the like. When using RNA as a source of template, reverse transcriptase can be used to synthesize complimentary DNA strands.

20 Isolated nucleic acids also can be obtained by mutagenesis. For example, an isolated nucleic acid containing a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 can be mutated using common molecular cloning techniques (e.g., site-directed mutagenesis). Possible mutations include, without limitation, deletions, insertions, and substitutions, as well as combinations of deletions, insertions, and substitutions.

25 In addition, nucleic acid and amino acid databases (e.g., GenBank[®]) can be used to obtain an isolated nucleic acid. For example, any nucleic acid sequence having some homology to a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1, or any amino acid sequence having some homology to a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 can be used as a query to search GenBank[®].

30 Further, nucleic acid hybridization techniques can be used to obtain an isolated nucleic acid. Briefly, any nucleic acid having some homology to a sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1 can be used as a probe to identify a similar nucleic acid by hybridization under conditions of

moderate to high stringency. Once identified, the nucleic acid then can be purified, sequenced, and analyzed to determine whether it is within the scope of the invention as described herein.

Hybridization can be done by Southern or Northern analysis to identify a DNA or RNA sequence, respectively, which hybridizes to a probe. The probe can be labeled with biotin, digoxigenin, an enzyme, or a radioisotope such as ³²P. The DNA or RNA to be analyzed can be electrophoretically separated on an agarose or polyacrylamide gel, transferred to nitrocellulose, nylon, or another suitable membrane, and hybridized with the probe using standard techniques well known in the art such as those described in sections 7.39-7.52 of Sambrook *et al.*, (1989) Molecular Cloning, second edition, Cold Spring harbor Laboratory, Plainview, NY.

Further, any method can be used to direct the transcription or translation of a particular isolated nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide. Such methods include, without limitation, constructing a nucleic acid such that a regulatory element promotes expression of a nucleic acid sequence that encodes a polypeptide. Typically, regulatory elements are DNA sequences that regulate the expression of other DNA sequences at the level of transcription. Thus, regulatory elements include, without limitation, promoters, enhancers, and the like.

Host cells

The invention provides host cells containing at least one isolated nucleic acid described herein. Such cells can be prokaryotic cells or eukaryotic cells. It is noted that cells containing an isolated nucleic acid within the scope of the invention are not required to express a polypeptide. In addition, the isolated nucleic acid can be integrated into the genome of the cell or maintained in an episomal state. Thus, host cells can be stably or transiently transfected with a construct containing an isolated nucleic acid of the invention.

The host cells provided herein can contain an exogenous nucleic acid that encodes a polypeptide. For example, cells can contain a nucleic acid encoding a self C5 amino acid segment and a non-self amino acid segment. In addition, the host cells can express the encoded polypeptide.

Any method can be used to introduce an isolated nucleic acid into a cell *in vivo* or *in vitro*. For example, calcium phosphate precipitation, electroporation, heat shock, lipofection, microinjection, and viral-mediated nucleic acid transfer are common methods that can be used to introduce an isolated nucleic acid into a cell. In addition, naked DNA can be delivered directly

to cells *in vivo* as describe elsewhere (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,580,859 and 5,589,466, and continuations thereof). Further, isolated nucleic acids can be introduced into cells by generating transgenic animals.

Transgenic animals can be aquatic animals (such as fish, sharks, dolphins, and the like),
5 farm animals (such as pigs, goats, sheep, cows, horses, rabbits, and the like), rodents (such as mice, guinea pigs, and rats), non-human primates (such as baboon, monkeys, and chimpanzees), and domestic animals (such as dogs and cats). Several techniques known in the art can be used to introduce isolated nucleic acids into animals to produce the founder lines of transgenic animals. Such techniques include, without limitation, pronuclear microinjection (U.S. Patent No.
10 4,873,191); retrovirus mediated gene transfer into germ lines (Van der Putten *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 82:6148 (1985)); gene transfection into embryonic stem cells (Gossler *et al.*, *Proc Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:9065-9069 (1986)); gene targeting into embryonic stem cells (Thompson *et al.*, *Cell*, 56:313 (1989)); nuclear transfer of somatic nuclei (Schnieke *et al.*, *Science* 278:2130-2133 (1997)); and electroporation of embryos (Lo *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 3:1803-
15 1814 (1983)). Once obtained, transgenic animals can be replicated using traditional breeding or animal cloning.

Any method can be used to identify cells containing an isolated nucleic acid of the invention. Such methods include, without limitation, PCR and nucleic acid hybridization techniques such as Northern and Southern analysis. In some cases, immunohistochemistry and
20 biochemical techniques can be used to determine if a cell contains a particular isolated nucleic acid by detecting the expression of a polypeptide encoded by that particular nucleic acid.

Methods for treating inflammatory conditions

The polypeptides provided herein can be used in the manufacture of a medicament or
25 composition for treating inflammatory conditions. Thus, the invention provides methods for treating inflammatory conditions. Such methods include, without limitation, administering a composition to a mammal. A composition can contain a polypeptide that acts as an antigen against which an immune response is desired. Further, a composition can contain more than one polypeptide, or any combination of different polypeptides. For example, a composition can
30 contain both viral polypeptides and mammalian polypeptides. It is noted that each polypeptide in a composition can have an identical amino acid sequence. In addition, the polypeptides in a

composition can contain different amino acid segments, each of which can act as a defined antigenic unit against which an immune response is desired. Thus, the polypeptides in a composition can contain different amino acid segments that correspond to any region from a polypeptide including, without limitation, receptor binding regions, ligand binding regions, 5 enzyme active sites, enzyme cleavage sites of polypeptide substrates, antigen-binding regions of antibodies, and epitopes recognized by antibodies. For example, the polypeptides in a composition can encompass three different amino acid segments, each of which corresponds to the C5 convertase recognition sequence of C5. In addition, different or identical amino acid segments can be in tandem or dispersed throughout the same polypeptide. Typically, the 10 administration of a polypeptide results in the formation of antibodies having specificity for an epitope or combination of epitopes formed by the amino acid segments within one or more of the polypeptides in the composition.

A composition can contain an isolated nucleic acid designed to express a particular polypeptide when introduced into a host cell. For example, an isolated nucleic acid can be 15 designed to encode a polypeptide having a self C5a amino acid segment and one or more than one non-self T cell epitope. Once constructed, the isolated nucleic acid can be introduced into a host cell such that the encoded polypeptide is expressed. Any host cell can be used including, without limitation, prokaryotic cells (e.g., bacteria) and eukaryotic cells (e.g., human cells). Once produced, the polypeptide can be purified and used to vaccinate a mammal. Alternatively, 20 a composition containing an isolated nucleic acid designed to express a particular polypeptide can be administered to a mammal such that the polypeptide is expressed *in vivo*.

A composition can be made by combining any of the polypeptides (e.g., immunogenic polypeptides) or isolated nucleic acids (e.g., nucleic acids encoding immunogenic polypeptides) provided herein with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. Such carriers can include, without 25 limitation, sterile aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions, and emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents include mineral oil, propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils, and injectable organic esters, for example. Aqueous carriers include, without limitation, water, alcohol, saline, and buffered solutions. Preservatives, flavorings, and other additives such as, for example, antimicrobials, anti-oxidants, chelating agents, inert gases, and the like also may be 30 present. It will be appreciated that any material described herein that is to be administered to a mammal can contain one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers.

A composition also can include an adjuvant. An “adjuvant” is an immunological compound that can enhance an immune response against a particular antigen such as a polypeptide. Adjuvants such as, for example, alum and other aluminum-based compounds (e.g., Al_2O_3) can be combined with a polypeptide containing a self amino acid segment (e.g., a self C5 amino acid segment) to form a composition that elicits an anti-self response when administered to a mammal. Aluminum-based compounds can be obtained from various commercial suppliers. For example, REHYDRAGEL[®] adjuvants can be obtained from Reheis Inc. (Berkeley Heights, NJ). REHYDRAGEL[®] adjuvants are based on crystalline aluminum oxyhydroxide, and are hydrated gels containing crystalline particles with a large surface area (about 525 m²/g). Their Al_2O_3 content typically ranges from about 2 percent to about 10 percent. Rehydragel LG, for example, has an Al_2O_3 content of about 6 percent, and flows readily upon slight agitation. Rehydragel LG also has a protein binding capacity of 1.58 (i.e., 1.58 mg of bovine serum albumin bound per 1 mg of Al_2O_3), a sodium content of 0.02 percent, a chloride content of 0.28 percent, undetectable sulphate, an arsenic level less than 3 ppm, a heavy metal content less than 15 ppm, a pH of 6.5, and a viscosity of 1090 cp. Rehydragel LG can be combined with a polypeptide solution (e.g., a polypeptide in PBS) to yield $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$. In addition, ALHYDROGEL[™], an aluminum hydroxy gel adjuvant, (Alhydrogel 1.3%, Alhydrogel 2.0%, or Alhydrogel “85”) obtained from Brenntag Stinnes Logistics can be used.

In addition, MN51 can be combined with the polypeptides provided herein to form a composition that elicits an anti-self response when administered to a mammal. MN51 (MONTANIDE[®] Incomplete SEPPIC Adjuvant (ISA) 51) as well as MN720 are available from Seppic (Paris, France). MN51 contains mannide oleate (MONTANIDE[®] 80, also known as anhydro mannitol octadecenoate) in mineral oil solution (Drakeol 6 VR). MONTANIDE[®] 80 is a limpid liquid with a maximum acid value of 1, a saponification value of 164-172, a hydroxyl value of 89-100, an iodine value of 67-75, a maximum peroxide value of 2, a heavy metal value less than 20 ppm, a maximum water content of 0.35%, a maximum color value of 9, and a viscosity at 25°C of about 300 mPas. MONTANIDE[®] associated with oil (e.g., mineral oil, vegetable oil, squalane, squalene, or esters) is known as MONTANIDE[®] ISA. Drakeol 6 VR is a pharmaceutical grade mineral oil. Drakeol 6 VR contains no unsaturated or aromatic hydrocarbons, and has an A.P.I. gravity of 36.2-36.8, a specific gravity at 25°C of 0.834-0.838, a viscosity at 100°F of 59-61 SSU or 10.0-10.6 centistokes, a refractive index at 25°C of 1.458-

1.463, a better than minimum acid test, is negative for fluorescence at 360 nm, is negative for visible suspended matter, has an ASTM pour test value of 0-15°F, has a minimum ASTM flash point of 295°F, and complies with all RN requirements for light mineral oil and ultraviolet absorption. MN51 contains about 8 to 12 percent anhydro mannitol octadecenoate and about 88 to 92 percent mineral oil. MN51 is a clear yellow liquid having a maximum acid value of 0.5, a saponification value of 16-20, a hydroxyl value of 9-13, a maximum peroxide value of 2, an iodine value of 5-9, a maximum water content of 0.5 percent, a refractive index at 25°C between 1.455 and 1.465, a density at 20°C of about 0.85, and a viscosity at 20°C of about 50 mPas. The conductivity of a 50:50 mixture of MN51 and saline is less than 10 μScm^{-1} .

Other adjuvants include immuno-stimulating complexes (ISCOMs) that can contain such components as cholesterol and saponins. ISCOM matrices can be prepared and conjugated to Cu^{2+} using methods such as those described herein. Adjuvants such as FCA, FIA, MN51, MN720, and $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ are commercially available from companies such as Seppic, Difco Laboratories (Detroit, MI), and Superfos Biosector A/S (Vedbeak, Demark).

In some embodiments, a composition also can contain one or more additional immunostimulatory components. These include, without limitation, muramyldipeptide (e.g., N-acetylmuramyl-L-alanyl-D-isoglutamine; MDP), monophosphoryl-lipid A (MPL), and formyl-methionine containing tripeptides such as N-formyl-Met-Leu-Phe. Such compounds are commercially available from Sigma Chemical Co. (St. Louis, MO) and RIBI ImmunoChem Research, Inc. (Hamilton, MT), for example.

The compositions provided herein can contain any ratio of adjuvant to polypeptide. The adjuvant:antigen ratio can be 50:50 (vol:vol), for example. Alternatively, the adjuvant:antigen ratio can be, without limitation, 90:10, 80:20, 70:30, 64:36, 60:40, 55:45, 40:60, 30:70, 20:80, or 90:10.

An effective amount of any composition provided herein can be administered to a host. The term “effective” as used herein refers to any amount that induces a desired immune response while not inducing significant toxicity in the host. Such an amount can be determined by assessing a host’s immune response after administration of a known amount of a particular composition. In addition, the level of toxicity, if any, can be determined by assessing a host’s clinical symptoms before and after administering a known amount of a particular composition. It is noted that the effective amount of a particular composition administered to a host can be

adjusted according to a desired outcome as well as the host's response and level of toxicity. Significant toxicity can vary for each particular host and depends on multiple factors including, without limitation, the host's disease state, age, and tolerance to pain.

5 In addition, any composition described herein can be administered to any part of the host's body. A composition can be delivered to, without limitation, the joints, nasal mucosa, blood, lungs, intestines, muscle tissues, skin, or peritoneal cavity of a mammal. In addition, a composition can be administered by intravenous, intraperitoneal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intrathecal, or intradermal injection, by oral or nasal administration, by inhalation, or by gradual perfusion over time. In a further example, an aerosol preparation of a composition can be given
10 to a host by inhalation. The duration of treatment with any composition provided herein can be any length of time from as short as one day to as long as the life span of the host (e.g., many years). For example, a polypeptide can be administered once a month for three months or once a year for a period of ten years. It is also noted that the frequency of treatment can be variable. For example, a polypeptide can be administered once (or twice, three times, etc.) daily, weekly,
15 monthly, or yearly.

Any method can be used to determine if a particular immune response is induced. For example, antibody responses against particular antigens can be determined using an immunological assay (e.g., an ELISA). In such an assay, the wells of a microtiter plate can be coated with C5 and incubated with serum from a mammal treated with a composition designed to
20 produce anti-C5 antibodies in that mammal, and the presence or absence of anti-C5 antibodies can be determined using a labeled anti-rat IgG. In addition, clinical methods that can assess the degree of a particular disease state can be used to determine if a desired immune response is induced. For example, a reduction in inflammation can indicate a desired immune response in a patient treated with a composition designed to produce anti-C5 antibodies. To support an
25 indication of a desired immune response, anti-C5 antibody levels in a blood sample from such a patient can be measured using the ELISA technique described above.

Articles of Manufacture

30 The invention also provides articles of manufacture that can include polypeptides and compositions provided herein. Components and methods for producing articles of manufacture are well known. An article of manufacture can include, for example, one or more polypeptides

Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) supplemented with 5% fetal calf serum, 0.5 µg/ml puromycin, 50 µg/ml gentamicin, and 100 µg/ml geneticin. Growing cells were expanded, and conditioned media were collected every 4-5 days. Cells and debris were removed by centrifugation.

5 The fusion polypeptide contained six histidine residues to enable purification using Ni-NTA agarose. A 0.75 ml aliquot of Ni-NTA agarose slurry (QIAGEN GmbH, Germany) containing ~0.35 ml beads in 20% ethanol was added per 500 ml of conditioned media. After overnight incubation at 4°C on a shaker, the Ni-NTA agarose was pelleted by centrifugation for 10 minutes at about 2000g and transferred to columns. The beads were washed with PBS, pH 10 7.4, in the presence of 1 M NaCl and 0.1% Tween-20, and eluted with 100 mM imidazole (Merck, Germany) in 20 mM Tris, pH 8.0, with 0.1 M NaCl, according to the manufacturer's instructions. Polypeptide-containing fractions were pooled and dialyzed against PBS, pH 7.4, using a membrane with a molecular weight cut-off of 12,000-14,000 Da (Spectra/Por Membranes, Spectrum Laboratories, Inc., Rancho Dominguez, CA). If necessary, samples were 15 concentrated using a Macrosep 10K centrifugal device (PALL Gelman Laboratory). The final polypeptide concentration was estimated with Bradford assay (BIO-RAD Protein Assay, Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). The cells produced the 6His-MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide at a level of about 2 mg/liter. A Rainbow protein molecular weight marker (Amersham International, Buckinghamshire, England) was used for size estimation. The polypeptide migrated at the 20 expected size of 53 kD. The amino acid sequence of the fusion polypeptide is shown in Figure 5.

Example 3 – Effect of MBP-C5a on murine collagen-induced arthritis

Purified 6His-MBP-C5a polypeptide in PBS was combined with Complete Freund's Adjuvant (CFA) or Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA) in a 1:1 ratio immediately before use. 25 The solution was repeatedly drawn up and down in a Hamilton syringe (Hamilton Corp., Reno, NE) equipped with an 18G needle, and was mixed until a white emulsion with rheological characteristics similar to an ointment was formed. A 23G needle was placed on the syringe for administration of the mixture. A control mixture containing equal volumes of PBS and CFA or IFA also was prepared.

30 Twelve week-old male QB (Balb/c X B10.Q) F1 mice were divided into two groups of 14 or 16 animals each, and were subcutaneously injected between the scapulae on day -21 with

either 100 µg of MBP-C5a emulsified in CFA or with the control mixture. Blood samples also were taken on day -21, and the sera were stored at -20°C. Animals received booster injections of either 50 µg of MBP-C5a in IFA or the control mixture on day -3 and on day 28. Injections typically were administered in a volume of 100 to 200 µL.

5 To induce arthritis, mice were intradermally injected at the root of the tail on day 0 with 100 µg of pepsin-digested CII emulsified 1:1 in CFA. Arthritis was expected to develop between days 28 and 56. Animals received a booster injection of CII emulsified in IFA on day 35, and blood samples were taken on day 35. Animals were examined at least three times weekly from day 14 until day 90, when the experiment was ended. Animals were scored blindly using a
10 scoring system based on the number of inflamed joints in each paw. Inflammation was defined by swelling and redness. In this scoring system, each inflamed toe or knuckle was given one point, whereas an inflamed wrist or ankle was given five points. This resulted in a score of 0-15 for each paw (5 toes + 5 knuckles + 1 wrist/ankle), and 0-60 for each mouse. The experiment was terminated on day 90 or when it was deemed appropriate based on development of arthritis.
15 No mice exhibited signs of abnormal fur status, stereotypic or behavioral changes, infection, or other severe or unexpected side effects apart from symptoms normally occurring in connection with the expected arthritis disease. Animals were anesthetized with enfluran (Forene[®])/oxygen, and blood was obtained by reorbital puncture. Serum was collected and stored at -20°C. Sera collected on days -21, 35, and at the end of the study were evaluated for anti-CII and anti-C5a
20 antibody levels using an ELISA method.

The Mann-Whitney test was used to analyze the scoring data, and areas under the curve and chi-square values were used to analyze the significance of the incidence of arthritis. On day 28 after the first collagen treatment, seven of the 14 mice in the control group (50%) displayed inflammation, while only two of the 16 mice (12.5%) pre-treated with MBP-C5a displayed
25 inflammation (Fig. 6). These data resulted in a chi-square P value of 0.025. The cumulative incidence of inflammation (as of day 67) was 14 out of 14 in the control group and 11 out of 16 in the group pretreated with MBP-C5a (P = 0.022). Thus, the incidence of collagen-induced arthritis was significantly different between the two groups.

A mean arthritis score based on the amount of inflammation was plotted for each group
30 between days 1 and 90 (Fig. 7). The maximum one-mouse score for each group was 60. At the end of the study, the maximum severity resulted in a mean value of 38.6 in the control group and

19.0 in the group pretreated with MBP-C5a ($P = 0.0085$; Fig. 8). The area under the curve resulted in a mean value of 485.9 in the control group and 168.9 in the group pretreated with MBP-C5a ($P = 0.0012$; Fig. 9). These results demonstrated that treatment with the MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide resulted in decreases in the incidence and severity of collagen-induced arthritis in these animals.

Example 4 - Effect of MBP-C5a on chronic collagen-induced arthritis in QB-BC mice

Purified MBP-C5a polypeptide in PBS was combined with CFA or IFA as described above. A control mixture containing equal volumes of PBS and CFA or IFA also was prepared.

Eight- to ten-week-old male and female QB-BC (B10.Q(Balb/c X B10.Q)) mice were intradermally injected at the root of the tail with 100 μg of pepsin-digested CII emulsified 1:1 in IFA. After 35 days, mice received a second injection with 50 μg of pepsin-digested CII in IFA. Mice were then scored at least 3 times a week for development of chronic arthritis. Many, but not all of the mice developed a chronic relapsing disease course characterized by periods of recurrence of active arthritis. These relapses appeared without prediction, lasted for a few weeks at a time, and seemed to occur on a life-long basis. The variability of the arthritis effect in the cohort was mainly due to genetic heterogeneity (the mice were N2 animals, due to an experimental design aimed at mimicking the genetic situation in humans).

To coordinate the recurrence of relapses, mice were reimmunized with CII during the chronic relapsing phase. When the mice were 12-14 months old, animals that had chronic relapsing disease but that presently had no active disease relapse were randomly mixed and sorted into four equal-sized groups. To induce a controlled arthritis relapse, the mice were subcutaneously injected between the scapulae on day -21 (day 259 after the first CII immunization) with either 100 μg of MBP-C5a in PBS ($n=24$) or with PBS only, each emulsified 1:1 in CFA ($n=12$). Animals received a booster injection of either 50 μg of MBP-C5a in PBS or PBS alone (each in CFA) on day -3. On day 0 (day 280 after the first CII immunization), animals in both groups were intradermally injected at the root of the tail with 50 μg of pepsin-digested CII emulsified 1:1 in IFA. A second booster injection of 50 μg MBP-C5a in PBS, or PBS only, was administered on day 21 (day 301 after the first CII immunization). In addition, blood samples were obtained by reorbital puncture on day -21 and day 0.

Animals were scored blindly using the scoring system described above, resulting in an arthritis score of 0-60 for each mouse. The experiment was terminated at day 358 after the first CII immunization. These studies revealed that while all of the control mice exhibited arthritis symptoms, especially around day 40, only 50% of the mice immunized with MBP-C5a exhibited chronic arthritis ($p < 0.05$; Fig. 10). In addition, the mean arthritis score was determined for the two groups from the beginning of the study (i.e., from the first injection of CII) through the end of the study more than 358 days later and day 78 after reinduction or relapse (Fig 11). The mean arthritis score was not significantly different between the two groups until immunization with MBP-C5a, after which the mean arthritis score for the treated group was significantly lower than for the control group ($P < 0.05$; Fig. 11). These results demonstrate that the MBP-C5a fusion polypeptide was able to reduce the incidence of chronic relapsing arthritis in the treated animals.

OTHER EMBODIMENTS

It is to be understood that while the invention has been described in conjunction with the detailed description thereof, the foregoing description is intended to illustrate and not limit the scope of the invention, which is defined by the scope of the appended claims. Other aspects, advantages, and modifications are within the scope of the following claims.